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ELIMINATING THE REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN DETAILED ESTIMATES IN THE BUDGET

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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LEGISLATIVE REPORTING

HEARING
BEFORE A
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
EIGHTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION
ON
H.R. 10613 and H.R. 8596
A BILL TO ELIMINATE THE REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN
DETAILED ESTIMATES IN THE ANNUAL BUDGETS

MARCH 6, 1962

Printed for the use of the
Committee on Government Operations



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ELIMINATING THE REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN DETAILED ESTIMATES IN THE BUDGET

TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1962

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS,
EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE
REORGANIZATION SUBCOMMITTEE,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 11 a.m. in room 1501 New House Office Building, Hon. William L. Dawson, chairman, presiding.

Present: Representatives Dawson, Smith, Brown, and Anderson.

Also present: Elmer W. Henderson, subcommittee counsel, and James A. Lanigan, general counsel, Committee on Government Operations.

Chairman DAWSON. We have before us H.R. 8596 which I introduced at the request of the Bureau of the Budget. It would eliminate the detailed data on passenger motor vehicles and aircraft required to be furnished in the annual budget by the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946.

The purpose of this bill is to eliminate from the budget document the information just referred to.

(H.R. 8596 follows:)

[H.R. 8596, 87th Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL To eliminate the requirements for certain detailed estimates in the annual budgets

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (d) of section 16 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 78(d)) is repealed.

Chairman DAWSON. We have received a letter from Chairman Clarence Cannon of the House Appropriations Committee stating that he had no objections to the enactment of this legislation, a copy of which is in your folder.

Mr. Carl Tiller of the Bureau of the Budget, who is accompanied by Mr. John B. Holden, will explain further the reasons for this legislation and answer any questions you have.

STATEMENT OF CARL TILLER, CHIEF OF BUDGET METHODS,
OFFICE OF BUDGET REVIEW, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET, AC-
COMPANIED BY JOHN B. HOLDEN, MANAGEMENT ANALYST,
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATION

Mr. TILLER. Mr. Chairman, and members of the subcommittee, this is a bill to repeal a requirement which we believe is outmoded

2 ELIMINATING REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN DETAILED ESTIMATES

with respect to the printed budget documents. The law which would be repealed reads this way:

In the budgets for the fiscal year 1948 and subsequent fiscal years, there shall be submitted in detail statements for such necessary appropriations as are intended to be used for purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles, or for purchase, maintenance, or operation of aircraft, specifying the sums required, the public purposes for which said conveyances are intended, the number of currently owned conveyances to be continued in use, and the officials or employees by whom all of such conveyances are to be used.

In practice, both the Bureau of the Budget and the Appropriations Committees find it necessary to obtain much more information than the law specifies and to obtain it in a different form.

Therefore, at present we must require the agencies to submit two forms or tables with respect to passenger motor vehicles, for example, one containing the material which is technically required to be printed in the budget documents and the other a table which reflects the information we need to judge the estimates, the latter including information on how old the cars are to be replaced, how many miles they have been driven, and more information as to the relationship of these automotive needs to the programs of the agency.

For the last 2 years, the Bureau of the Budget has sent the Appropriations Committees of both Houses special mimeographed tabulations apart from what is in the book. And so far as we can determine, these have proved useful to the committees.

We would like to simplify the budget. And because these pages in the budget seem to be of little interest to anyone that we have so far found, we propose that the requirement to print them be repealed. You will understand that both the Bureau of the Budget and the Appropriations Committees will continue to obtain from the agencies the information that is needed to review aircraft and automobile needs, but the Bureau of the Budget will supply the committees of Congress with any special tabulations that are required. There is nothing at all in the legislation that relates to decreasing the control over aircraft or vehicles or decreasing the amount of information which can be obtained readily by the committees of Congress. It is merely intended to save us from the necessity of compiling and printing information in a form which no longer seems to meet the needs of anyone.

There is a technical correction, Mr. Chairman, which we would like to suggest. The 1946 act was, in fact, an amendment of a 1914 act. Therefore, it would be more correct if we inserted here a reference to the 1914 act, so that the portion after the enacting clause would read that—

Subsection (d) of Section 5 of the Act of July 16, 1914 as amended by Section 16 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 (5. U.S.C. 78(d)) is repealed.

I will be happy to try to answer any questions that you have.

Chairman DAWSON. Mr. Brown.

Mr. BROWN. As I understand it, the only effect that the passage of this bill would have would be to eliminate the requirement that it be printed in the budget.

Mr. TILLER. Exactly.

Mr. BROWN. Of course, inasmuch as the average Member of Congress doesn't understand what is in the budget anyway, that isn't of particular interest to me. If you want to look for anything, you have to look in a million places.

But what about the committees that may want to inquire as to whether or not you bought three or four or five new 707 airplanes for the use of certain individuals? What about that?

Mr. MILLER. The Appropriations Committees, of course, will continue to get in the budget justifications the more detailed information which they already do.

Mr. BROWN. In other words, either the Department affected or the Bureau of the Budget would come up and give complete information upon request?

Mr. TILLER. Yes, sir.

In fact, sir, another law already requires, with minor exceptions, that purchases of either passenger motor vehicles or aircraft be specifically provided for in appropriation language before they may be bought. Therefore, information on both motor vehicles and aircraft becomes a matter of rather specific justification in much more detail than this statement.

Mr. BROWN. Of course, this committee and every Member of Congress knows that we have a vast multitude of automobiles; and we are also fast getting a multitude of airplanes, I might add. This committee has in the past at different times looked into the use of these automobiles, as to whether or not they were used properly and according to law.

It has been our experience, whenever we look very closely, that most of them were not used according to law. I live out on Massachusetts Avenue, and I get a little tired of being run off the street or blocked in traffic by some Government car with a Government chauffeur carrying somebody, who isn't entitled to such a car, home or to a social event.

I am just wondering what is being done by the executive branch of the Government—I am asking you because you are in that branch—to police this situation. Our committee has attempted at different times to police it and to stop these practices. I wonder what is being done about it?

Mr. TILLER. May I ask Mr. Holden to respond?

Mr. HOLDEN. Mr. Chairman, the Bureau, of course, has been vitally interested and concerned with this matter. May of 1960 was the last time we did issue a circular to the heads of agencies in which we did call this to their attention. We called to their attention Public Law 600, 79th Congress, which actually does prohibit the use of any vehicle other than for official purposes except for Cabinet level positions.

We did place that responsibility on each agency head and ask that he review the situation and report back to the Bureau on the action that was taken. We did get reports from all agency heads indicating that they had reviewed the situation.

I think in every case they were following the law.

Now, in addition to that, I have had occasion to appear at various meetings with the General Services Administration in connection with their interagency motor equipment meetings where again I have called this to the attention of all agencies, both in Washington and in the field, to make sure at least that everybody understands the law and its intent.

Now, of course, we have taken more stringent views also on requests for limousines and heavy sedans in the budget this year. In fact, a number of requests were reduced, where they had requested limousines, to a medium sedan which would cost about \$3,000.

Mr. BROWN. I think there was a pool arrangement put into effect at the suggestion of this committee a number of years ago.

Has that arrangement been working out fairly well?

Mr. HOLDEN. I think very fine, Mr. Brown.

Mr. BROWN. Has it brought about some savings?

Mr. HOLDEN. Yes, considerable savings.

Mr. BROWN. The Government is growing rather rapidly and I suppose the number of motor vehicles grows along with it.

Mr. HOLDEN. There are about 68 or 70 pools at the moment. We participate with GSA. We review all of the determinations on these pools. We refer them to the examining division so that when budgets are reviewed the examiners know that a pool is going to be established and, therefore, will not allow any requests for additional vehicles. Many requests have been denied on that basis.

Also I think an indication that the pools are working out satisfactorily is that in the past 4 or 5 years we have had one formal appeal to the Bureau of the Budget from an agency and two or three informal appeals. But for the most part, the agencies, I think, are not only interested in pools being increased, but I think they are participating and cooperating.

Mr. BROWN. I have just one other question I want to ask you for some of us who have been around here a long time. The reports you receive when you inquire as to whether or not these laws are being enforced and obeyed, I presume, are signed by the head of the department or the agency?

Mr. HOLDEN. Yes.

Mr. BROWN. Has the Bureau of the Budget ever taken a few minutes to check back and see who prepared the report for the head of the agency or the department to sign?

Mr. HOLDEN. No, I don't believe we have, sir.

Mr. BROWN. It might be interesting to check and see who actually prepared the report and whether his wife is using a Government car with a Government-paid chauffeur to go get her groceries.

You might be surprised at what you would learn.

Mr. HOLDEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. BROWN. I think now and then it might be well for the Bureau of the Budget or someone—I don't care who it is—to look into this procedure of merely asking these agencies to make a report.

Mr. ANDERSON. Has any disciplinary action ever been taken in any of these cases? Or is this a law that is just honored in its breach?

Mr. HOLDEN. I am sure there have been cases over the past years of disciplinary action being taken in this area. However, I know of none recently.

I used to be in another agency and I know in those days there were perhaps cases where disciplinary action was taken. But I know of no specific cases recently.

The law requires that these cases be called to the attention of the General Services Administration and that the General Services Administration call it to the attention of the heads of the agencies for disciplinary action. The law places the responsibility on the head of the agency to take this action.

Mr. BROWN. The Attorney General, of course, prosecutes violations of laws.

Mr. HOLDEN. Perhaps that would be true. But the head of the agency has a responsibility to take the action initially.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Chairman, I have no objection to this bill. But I would like for the record to suggest to the Chair that perhaps it might save our committee time in the future in connection with this report if we urged a closer, stronger, and more continuous checkup on the use of Government automobiles, and if necessary, that the Bureau of the Budget, or whoever has jurisdiction, name some individual and hold him responsible for checking once in a while and finding out whether or not these things are being done. I believe it is common knowledge to almost every Member of Congress that the use of Government vehicles is greatly abused, and perhaps we will find out that the law must be changed. I can understand where some Under Secretary might need a Government car for social and other functions, but under the present law. I don't believe we permit him to have one. We have gone into this numerous times, as you know, in the past, and I think this might save us having to do it again. Somebody ought to take a close look at this matter.

I think we could save money if we paid one individual just to "hounddog" a little bit on some of these things once in a while.

Mr. HENDERSON. What specific machinery is available now in either the Bureau or the separate departments for policing the use of these cars?

Mr. TILLER. Mr. Chairman, may I suggest in response to the question, and also in response to Mr. Brown's very worthwhile comments, that the General Services Administration has become the principal property management agency in the Government. And they do have, as has been indicated, some responsibility for central matters pertaining to property management.

In addition, I think it is fair to say that the May 1960 circular, when it was issued, was a matter of discussion with the heads of various agencies at that time. And, in fact, it not only called for a checkup at that time, but it called for an annual checkup thereafter.

It says in part—

It is the responsibility of each agency head to take whatever actions are appropriate to assure proper observance of the above-stated statutory requirements. It is requested that the use of limousines and heavy sedans be reviewed in each agency at this time and annually hereafter.

Mr. BROWN. I am not thinking just about heavy limousines, I am thinking about all kinds of cars.

Mr. TILLER. I think it is possible, of course, for abuse to arise on any car. I think it is most likely in the case of the heavier, more ornate looking cars.

Mr. BROWN. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. BROWN. Back on the record.

Chairman DAWSON. Do you have any questions, Mr. Anderson?

Mr. ANDERSON. Yes, just briefly.

I did notice one statement in Mr. Cannon's letter where he said that he had no objection to the repeal of this subsection (d) provided that the information would be made available through special tabulations and justifications.

Of course, there would be nothing in the law to require that, then, would there?

We have to assume that the Bureau of the Budget would, in fact, continue to furnish these special tabulations and justifications that they talked about in the July 1 letter.

Mr. TILLER. There is another law of a general nature which requires that the Bureau of the Budget supply committces having cognizance over appropriations or revenues with whatever information they desire. This is a part of the 1921 Budget and Accounting Act still on the books. Of course, as a matter of fact, before this bill was presented to the Congress last year, there were informal consultations with the Appropriations Committces on both sides of the Congress, and we believe that we have a satisfactory arrangement worked out with them.

Mr. ANDERSON. In other words, you think that under the provisions of that 1921 law you would be obliged to furnish the information and would anyway?

Mr. TILLER. Yes. And even if there weren't a law, we would do it anyway.

Mr. ANDERSON. I am not suggesting that you would not; but the proviso in his letter just bothered me a little bit.

Those are the only questions I have, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman DAWSON. Thank you very much, gentlemen.

Mr. TILLER. Thank you, sir.

Mr. ANDERSON. I might say I should want to associate myself with the remarks of my distinguished colleague from Ohio.

Chairman DAWSON. Thank you, gentlemen.

(Whereupon, at 11:20 o'clock a.m., the subcommittee proceeded into executive session.)



INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 10613

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 87-774

Aug. 7, 1961	H. R. 10613 introduced H. R. 10613 which was referred to the House Government Operations Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
Oct. 6, 1961	House subcommittee voted to report H. R. 10613.
Nov. 8, 1961	Rep. Tamm introduced H. R. 10613 which was referred to the House Government Operations Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
Mar. 21, 1962	House committee voted to report H. R. 10613.
Mar. 23, 1962	House committee reported H. R. 10613 without amendment. S. Report No. 4400. Print of bill and report.
Apr. 2, 1962	House passed H. R. 10613 without amendment.
Apr. 3, 1962	H. R. 10613 was referred to the Senate Government Operations Committee. Print of bill as referred.

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Sept. 10, 1962	Senate committee reported H. R. 10613 without amendment. S. Report No. 2184. Print of bill and report.
Oct. 1, 1962	Senate passed H. R. 10613 without amendment.
Oct. 9, 1962	approved: Public Law 87-774.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

H. R. 10613
Public Law 87-774

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 10613

Aug. 9, 1961 Rep. Dawson introduced H. R. 8596 which was referred to the House Government Operations Committee. Print of bill as introduced.

Mar. 6, 1962 House subcommittee voted to report H. R. 8596.

Mar. 8, 1962 Rep. Dawson introduced H. R. 10613 which was referred to the House Government Operations Committee. Print of bill as introduced.

Mar. 21, 1962 House committee voted to report H. R. 10613.

Mar. 23, 1962 House committee reported H. R. 10613 without amendment. H. Report No. 1486. Print of bill and report.

Apr. 2, 1962 House passed H. R. 10613 without amendment.

Apr. 3, 1962 H. R. 10613 was referred to the Senate Government Operations Committee. Print of bill as referred.

Sept. 28, 1962 Senate committee reported H. R. 10613 without amendment. S. Report No. 2184. Print of bill and report.

Oct. 1, 1962 Senate passed H. R. 10613 without amendment.

Oct. 9, 1962 Approved: Public Law 87-774.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 10613

Oct. 6, 1962	Approved: Public Law 87-774.
Oct. 1, 1962	Senate passed H. R. 10613 without amendment.
Sept. 28, 1962	Senate committee reported H. R. 10613 without amendment. S. Report No. 2184. Print of bill and report.
Apr. 3, 1962	H. R. 10613 was referred to the Senate Government Operations Committee. Print of bill as referred.
Apr. 2, 1962	House passed H. R. 10613 without amendment.
Mar. 23, 1962	House committee reported H. R. 10613 without amendment. H. Report No. 1466. Print of bill and report.
Mar. 21, 1962	House committee voted to report H. R. 10613.
Mar. 8, 1962	Rep. Dawson introduced H. R. 10613 which was referred to the House Government Operations Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
Mar. 6, 1962	House subcommittee voted to report H. R. 8596.
Aug. 9, 1961	Rep. Dawson introduced H. R. 8596 which was referred to the House Government Operations Committee. Print of bill as introduced.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 87-774

BUDGET DATA ON PASSENGER VEHICLES AND AIRPLANES. Repeals subsection (d) of section 5 of the Act of July 16, 1914, as amended by section 16 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, which required the Budget Bureau to include in the annual budget detailed statistics on the procurement, rental, use, and disposal of passenger motor vehicles and airplanes. This information will continue to be made available to the Congress in the individual agency justifications rather than the annual budget document.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 8596

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 9, 1961

Mr. DAWSON (by request) introduced the following bill; which was referred
to the Committee on Government Operations

A BILL

To eliminate the requirements for certain detailed estimates
in the annual budgets

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That subsection (d) of section 16 of the Administrative
4 Expenses Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 78 (d)) is repealed.

I

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 8596

A BILL

To eliminate the requirements for certain de-tailed estimates in the annual budgets.

By Mr. DAWSON

AUGUST 9, 1961

Referred to the Committee on Government Operations

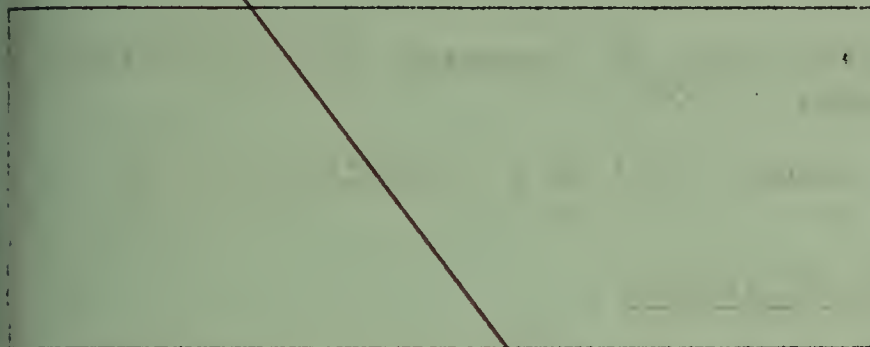
Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
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Issued March 7, 1962
For actions of March 6, 1962
87th-2d, No. 32



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HIGHLIGHTS: House passed Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H. R. 10526, making appropriations to the Treasury and Post Office Departments, Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies for fiscal year 1963 (pp. 3177-96). This bill includes appropriations for the Bureau of the Budget, Council of Economic Advisers, Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, and the President's Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy.
2. BUDGETING. The Subcommittee on Executive and Legislative Reorganization of the Government Operations Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 8596, to repeal subsection (d) of sec. 16 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 which requires detailed budget estimates for appropriations to be used for purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles or for purchase, maintenance, or operation of aircraft. p. D143
3. PERSONNEL. The Subcommittee on Executive and Legislative Reorganization of the Government Operations Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 8049, to amend the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 to provide a more reasonable monetary allowance for transportation of house trailers or mobile dwellings by civilian employees upon their transfer from one official station to another. p. D143
4. RESEARCH; INSPECTION. The Foreign Affairs Committee reported H. R. 9883, without amendment, to authorize construction of a toll bridge across the Rio Grande near Los Indios, Tex. (H. Rept. 1403), and H. R. 8982, without amendment, to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Rio Grande at or near Houth

Crossing, Tex. (H. Rept. 1402). p. 3206

5. HOLIDAYS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Judiciary Committee tabled H. R. 612, and related bills, to declare Oct. 12 to be a legal holiday, to be known as "Columbus Day", and H. R. 2324, to provide that certain legal holidays shall be observed on Mondays each year. p. D143
6. SMALL BUSINESS. Received from the President a proposed bill "to amend the Small Business Act"; to Banking and Currency Committee. p. 3206
7. EXPORT CONTROL. Received from Commerce Dept. the quarterly report on activities under the Export Control Act of 1949. p. 3206
8. ACCOUNTING. Received from GAO the annual report on its activities for the fiscal year 1961. p. 3206

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

9. PUBLIC LANDS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Moss saying that "a 4-year fight against unnecessary secrecy in the Bureau of Land Management has been successful" and that the bureau has agreed to make public the value of public lands for which applications have been filed. p. A1678
10. RECLAMATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Harrison, Wyo., discussing the defeat of the Burns Creek power project and inserting an editorial, "Honest Reclamation," which says, "Disapproval of the Burns Creek power dam...was not...a victory of private power over public power. It was rather a victory for honest reclamation as opposed to misused reclamation." p. A1684
11. FOOD. Extension of remarks of Rep. Sullivan inserting an article, "Food Safety Is Clear Challenge for Women." p. A1684
12. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Findley inserting an article, "How Not To Solve the Farm Problem." p. A1685
13. TEXTILES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Whitener inserting an article, "Cotton Textile Imports Pose Trade Problem for President." pp. A1688-90

BILLS INTRODUCED

14. CONTRACTS. H. R. 10563, by Rep. Olsen (by request), to amend the Small Business Act to provide that the program under which Government contracts are mandatorily set aside for small business concerns shall not apply in the case of construction contracts; to Banking and Currency Committee.
15. MINERALS. H. R. 10566, by Rep. Udall, to provide for the withdrawal and orderly disposition of mineral interests in certain public lands in Pima County, Ariz.; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
16. CENSUS. H. R. 10569, by Rep. Henderson, to amend title 13, United States Code, to preserve the confidential nature of copies of information filed with the Bureau of the Census on a confidential basis; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
17. SOIL CONSERVATION. H. Con. Res. 445, by Rep. Kitchin; H. Con. Res. 446, by Rep. Cooley; H. Con. Res. 447, by Rep. Kornegay; and H. Con. Res. 448, by Rep. Whitener, commemorating the 25th anniversary of the establishment of soil conservation districts; to Judiciary Committee.

H. R. 10613

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 8, 1962

Mr. DAWSON introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Government Operations

A BILL

To eliminate the requirements for certain detailed estimates
in the annual budgets.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That subsection (d) of section 5 of the Act of July 16, 1914,
4 as amended by section 16 of the Administrative Expenses
5 Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 78 (d)) is repealed.

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10613

A BILL

To eliminate the requirements for certain de-tailed estimates in the annual budgets.

By Mr. DAWSON

MARCH 8, 1962

Referred to the Committee on Government Operations

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
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Issued March 22, 1962
For actions of March 21, 1962
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HIGHLIGHTS: Rep. Latta criticized farm bill. House Rules Committee cleared bill to permit summer fallow lands to participate in feed grains program.

HOUSE

1. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Latta criticized the provisions of H. R. 10010, the Administration's farm bill, saying, "the American farmer has done nothing to call for the enactment of such punitive legislation." pp. 4352-3
2. FEED GRAINS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of S. 2533, to permit farmers in summer fallow areas to receive barley, corn, and grain sorghum price support and to participate in the corn and grain sorghum diversion program provided they reduce their corn and grain sorghum acreage to the extent necessary to bring their acreage of corn, grain sorghum, and barley down to not more than 80 percent of the 1959-60 average of those three crops. p. 4369
3. BUDGETING. The Government Operations Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 10613, to repeal subsection (d) of sec. 16 of the Administrative Expense Act of 1946 which requires detailed budget estimates for appropriations to be used for purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles or for purchase, maintenance, or operation of aircraft. p. D196

4. RESEARCH. The Government Operations Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 6984, to provide for a method of payment of indirect costs of research and development contracted by the Federal Government at universities, colleges, and other educational institutions. p. D196
5. PERSONNEL; TRAVEL. The Government Operations Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 10652, to provide a more reasonable allowance for transportation of house trailers or mobile dwellings by certain governmental officers and employees upon their transfer from one official station to another. p. D196
6. TAPIOCA; STARCH. Rep. Curtis, Mo., discussed his bill H. R. 10823, to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide quota limitations on imports of duty-free tapioca and to provide for a tariff on additional imports, saying, "The domestic starch producers are in a vulnerable position because the United States has no tariff while the other major countries do." pp. 4351-2
7. FOREIGN CURRENCIES. Received from various committees reports on their expenditures of foreign currencies and appropriated funds for travel outside the U. pp. 4356-69
8. CROP INSURANCE. Received from the Comptroller General a report on the audit of FCIC for 1961 (H. Doc. 368). p. 4369
9. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced that S. 2533, to amend the requirements for participation in the 1962 feed grain program, will be considered on Thurs. p. 4340

SENATE

10. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Javits discussed the "need for a personal campaign by President Kennedy to explain the issues underlying the trade policy debate," and inserted several items on the foreign trade issue. pp. 4280-1
Sen. Smith, Mass., inserted a report by the New England Council for Economic Development, "The Trade Expansion Program and Its Meaning for New England." pp. 4294-7
11. GOVERNMENT-BUSINESS COMPETITION. Sen. Towers stated that "the Federal Government is in many areas and on many fronts in active competition with private business," and urged a lessening of Government-business competition. pp. 4267-71
12. PEACE CORPS. Sen. Javits inserted a National Lutheran Council resolution commending the Peace Corps. p. 4281

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

13. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Chipfield inserted an editorial commending the Farm Bureau's cropland adjustment plan, "Farm Bureau Plan Merits Trial." p. A2169
Rep. Norblad inserted an editorial critical of the Administration's farm bill, "An Enemy of the People?" pp. A2183-4
Rep. Thornberry inserted an article by the County Agent in Washington County, Tex., defending agricultural price supports, "County Agent Doubts Farm Aid and Controls Socialistic." pp. A2195-6
Rep. Gathings inserted an article defending the Mexican farm labor program, "The Case for Braceros." pp. A2159-61

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued March 27, 1962
For actions of March 26, 1962
87th-2d, No. 46

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HIGHLIGHTS: House subcommittee voted to report committee print on wheat section of farm bill. House committee reported (Mar. 25) Labor-HEW appropriation bill. Sen. Stennis introduced and discussed bill to increase authorization for nationwide forest survey.

HOUSE

1. FARM PROGRAM; WHEAT. The "Daily Digest" states that the Subcommittee on Wheat of the Agriculture Committee "ordered reported favorably, with amendment, Committee Print No. 2, regarding the wheat section of H. R. 10010, the general farm bill." p. D208
2. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported on Mar. 23 (during adjournment of the House) H. R. 10904, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies for 1963 (H. Rept. 1488). p. 4589
3. RESEARCH. The Government Operations Committee reported on Mar. 23 (during adjournment of the House) without amendment H. R. 6984, to provide for a method of payment of indirect costs of research and development contracted by the Federal Government at universities, colleges, and other educational institutions (H. Rept. 1485). p. 4589

4. BUDGETING. The Government Operations Committee reported on Mar. 23 (during adjournment of the House) without amendment H. R. 10613, to repeal subsection (d) of sec. 16 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 which requires detailed budget estimates for appropriations to be used for purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles or for purchase, maintenance, or operation of aircraft (H. Rept. 1486). p. 4589.
5. PERSONNEL; TRAVEL. The Government Operations Committee reported on Mar. 23 (during adjournment of the House) without amendment H. R. 10652, to provide a more reasonable allowance for transportation of house trailers or mobile dwellings by certain governmental officers and employees upon their transfer from one official station to another (H. Rept. 1487). p. 4589
6. LOANS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendments H. R. 946, to extend to oyster planters the benefits of the provisions of the present law which provide for production disaster loans for farmers and stockmen (H. Rept. 1502). p. 4589
7. PATENTS. Received from Commerce a proposed bill "To provide for public notice of settlements in patent interferences"; to Judiciary Committee. p. 4589
8. WATERSHEDS. The Agriculture Committee approved the following watershed and flood prevention plans: Gum Neck watershed, North Carolina; Pine Creek watershed, Tennessee; northeast tributaries of Leon River watershed, Texas; and Wagon Creek watershed, Oklahoma. p. 4579

SENATE

9. FORESTRY. Sens. Stennis, Allott, and Hill commended the service of Richard E. McArdle, former Chief of the Forest Service, upon his retirement, and Sen. Stennis inserted an editorial commending his service, "Protector of Forests." pp. 4608-9
10. SOVIET AGRICULTURE. Sen. Miller inserted an article on Soviet agricultural policy, "What K.'s Decision on Farms Implies," stating that "A huge new agricultural bureaucracy is to be established in the rural regions to harass and encourage the collective farmers. But no increase of state investments in farming is to be made." p. 4601
11. COOPERATIVES. Sen. Miller inserted an article on the recent growth and development of farm cooperatives, stating that this Department is "working up several study proposals designed to foster more big co-ops that would go beyond traditional local and regional lines." pp. 4601-2
12. SALINE WATER. Sen. Kuchel commended the accomplishments of the saline water conversion program and inserted his remarks at the dedication of the Point Loma saline water conversion plant at San Diego, Calif. pp. 4592-3
13. WATER RESOURCES. Received a N. Y. Legislature resolution memorializing Congress to authorize a review of plans for the multipurpose development of the Genesee River Basin, N. Y. pp. 4591-2
14. WILDLIFE. Sen. Kuchel urged enactment of legislation to give congressional sanction to the Tule Lake Wildlife Refuge Area in Calif. and Ore. pp. 4593-4

ELIMINATING THE REQUIREMENT FOR CERTAIN ESTIMATES IN THE ANNUAL BUDGETS

MARCH 23, 1962.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. DAWSON, from the Committee on Government Operations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 10613]

The Committee on Government Operations, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 10613) to eliminate the requirements for certain detailed estimates in the annual budgets, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

H.R. 10613 is a clean bill in lieu of H.R. 8596 introduced at the request of the Bureau of the Budget. It would eliminate from the President's annual budget certain detailed data on the purchase, hire, and use of passenger motor vehicles. For fiscal year 1963 the data will be found in the appendix to the budget on pages 1125 through 1151.

GENERAL STATEMENT

For many years Congress has required that the annual budget contain detailed information on passenger vehicles on a governmentwide basis. The most recent reenactment was in the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946. The applicable provision reads as follows (5 U.S.C. 78(d)):

In the budgets for the fiscal year 1948 and subsequent fiscal years there shall be submitted in detail estimates for such necessary appropriations as are intended to be used for purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles or for purchase, maintenance, or operation of aircraft, specifying the sums required, the public purposes for which said conveyances are

intended, the number of currently owned conveyances to be continued in use, and the officials or employees by whom all of such conveyances are to be used.

In submitting the proposed legislation, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget stated:

The primary use of this detailed information seems to be by the Appropriations Committees in their consideration of individual appropriation items involving the procurement or rental of passenger automobiles and airplanes. We believe the needs of the committees can be better served by providing such detail as may be needed on motor vehicles and aircraft in agency justifications and in special Bureau of the Budget tabulations which can be modified from time to time to meet the specific needs of the committees rather than provide limited data in the printed budget. This change will also reduce, by about 25 pages, the material printed as a part of the budget, with accompanying savings in staff time and printing costs.

The chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House advised us concerning his committee's views on the bill as follows:

With reference to your letter of July 12 concerning the desire of the Budget Bureau to repeal subsection D of section 16 of the administrative expenses act of 1946, advise that the Committee on Appropriations would offer no objection to such a proposal providing that the information would be made available through special tabulations and justifications as set forth in the Budget Bureau's letter of July 1, 1961.

The committee approves this bill primarily as an economy device since it does appear that the data in question is not widely used. The saving will be small compared to the cost of printing the huge budget document. However, if every instance where economies can be effected is utilized throughout the Government the overall saving would be substantial.

We were given firm assurance that the information on automobiles and aircraft would continue to be made available each year to the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate in the individual agency justifications and, also, to individual Members of Congress on request. We would not concur in any reduction of the amount of needed and essential information which the Executive is now supplying to the Congress.

Furthermore, the committee insists upon inflexible adherence to the official purposes to which Government cars and planes are intended. There have been frequent complaints about the use of these vehicles for other than official purposes and for the personal convenience of some favored officers or employees. These complaints have been made over the years and are not confined to any particular administration. The committee will hold the responsible officials in each department or agency strictly accountable for seeing that any such unauthorized uses are stopped immediately and are not resumed.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

SECTION 5 OF THE ACT OF JULY 16, 1914

* * * * *

SEC. 5. (a) Unless specifically authorized by the appropriation concerned or other law, no appropriation shall be expended to purchase or hire passenger motor vehicles for any branch of the Government other than those for the use of the President of the United States, the secretaries to the President, or the heads of the executive departments enumerated in 5 U.S.C. 1.

(b) Excepting appropriations for the Military and Naval Establishments, no appropriation shall be available for the purchase, maintenance, or operation of any aircraft unless specific authority for the purchase, maintenance, or operation thereof has been or is provided in such appropriation.

(c) Unless otherwise specifically provided, no appropriation available for any department shall be expended—

(1) to purchase any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station wagons), at a cost, completely equipped for operation, and including the value of any vehicle exchanged, in excess of the maximum price therefor, if any, established pursuant to law by a Government agency and in no event more than such amount as may be specified in an appropriation or other Act, which shall be in addition to the amount required for transportation;

(2) for the maintenance, operation, and repair of any Government-owned passenger motor vehicle or aircraft not used exclusively for official purposes; and "official purposes" shall not include the transportation of officers and employees between their domiciles and places of employment, except in cases of medical officers on out-patient medical service and except in cases of officers and employees engaged in field work the character of whose duties makes such transportation necessary and then only as to such latter cases when the same is approved by the head of the department concerned. Any officer or employee of the Government who willfully uses or authorizes the use of any Government-owned passenger motor vehicle or aircraft, or of any passenger motor vehicle or aircraft leased by the Government, for other than official purposes or otherwise violates the provisions of this paragraph shall be suspended from duty by the head of the department concerned, without compensation, for not less than one month, and shall be suspended for a longer period or summarily removed from office if circumstances warrant. The limitations of this paragraph shall not apply to any motor vehicles or aircraft for official use of the President, the heads of the executive departments enumerated in 5 U.S.C. 1, ambassadors, ministers, *chargés d'affaires*, and other principal diplomatic and consular officials.

[(d) In the budgets for the fiscal year 1948 and subsequent fiscal years there shall be submitted in detail estimates for such necessary appropriations as are intended to be used for purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles or for purchase, maintenance, or operation of aircraft, specifying the sums required, the public purposes for which said conveyances are intended, the number of currently owned conveyances to be continued in use, and the officials or employees by whom all of such conveyances are to be used.]

(e) The acquisition of aircraft or passenger motor vehicles by any agency by transfer from another department of the Government shall be considered as a purchase within the meaning hereof.

APPENDIX

REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES ON H.R. 8596

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., July 1, 1961.

HON. SAM RAYBURN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Subsection (d) of section 16 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 78) requires detailed data on passenger motor vehicles and aircraft to be included in the printed budget submission each year. This provision first appeared in an appropriation act for 1914 to provide data for the Appropriations Committee at the time when motor vehicles were beginning to replace horse-drawn vehicles.

The primary use of this detailed information seems to be by the Appropriations Committees in their consideration of individual appropriation items involving the procurement or rental of passenger automobiles and airplanes. We believe the needs of the committees can be better served by providing such detail as may be needed on motor vehicles and aircraft in agency justifications and in special Bureau of the Budget tabulations which can be modified from time to time to meet the specific needs of the committees rather than provide limited data in the printed budget. This change will also reduce, by about 25 pages, the material printed as a part of the budget, with accompanying savings in staff time and printing costs.

To accomplish this purpose we are submitting herewith draft legislation which will repeal that section of the law which requires the printing of this specific data in the budget document. It does not affect in any way other requirements of law relating to passenger motor vehicles and aircraft.

We ask favorable consideration by the Congress in the hope that this change may take effect in the preparation of the 1963 budget.

Sincerely yours,

DAVID E. BELL, *Director.*

A BILL To eliminate the requirements for certain detailed estimates in the annual budgets

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (d) of section 16 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 78(d)) is repealed.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., August 28, 1961.

HON. WILLIAM L. DAWSON,
*Chairman, Committee on Government Operations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your letter of August 10 requests the Bureau's comment on H.R. 8596, a bill to eliminate the requirements for certain detailed estimates in the annual budgets. As Mr. Bell explained in his letter of July 1 to the Speaker of the House, this legislation was being proposed to eliminate the requirement for printing detailed data on passenger motor vehicles and aircraft in the budget each year.

The provision being recommended for repeal first appeared in an appropriation act for 1914 to provide data for the Appropriations Committees at the time when motor vehicles were beginning to replace horse-drawn vehicles. The detailed information seems to have been used almost exclusively by the Appropriations Committees in their consideration of individual appropriation items involving the procurement or rental of passenger automobiles and airplanes. We believe that needs of the committees can be better served by providing such detail as may be needed in agency justifications and in special Bureau of the Budget tabulations. Such special reports can be modified from time to time as may be necessary to provide the committees with the current type of data they might need. For example, this year the Bureau of the Budget prepared a special tabulation which provided the committees with much more specific data than has been provided by the limited data in the printed budget. Not only should this change improve the value of the data available to the Appropriations Committees but it will also reduce, by about 5 pages, the material printed as part of the budget.

We recommend favorable consideration for the proposed legislation.

Sincerely yours,

PHILLIP S. HUGHES,
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D.C., October 30, 1961.

HON. WILLIAM L. DAWSON,
*Chairman, Committee on Government Operations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Further reference is made to your letter of August 10, 1961, requesting the views of the General Services Administration on H.R. 8596, a bill to eliminate the requirements for certain detailed estimates in the annual budgets.

The purpose of the bill is to repeal subsection (d) of section 16 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 which requires agencies to submit detailed estimates for necessary appropriations which are intended to be used for the purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles or for purchase, maintenance, or operation of aircraft, specifying the sum required, the public purposes for which said conveyances are intended, the number of currently owned conveyances to be continued in use, and the officials or employees by whom all of such conveyances are to be used.

Enactment of this legislation is favored by the General Services Administration. The bill, if enacted, would not affect the budgetary requirements of the General Services Administration.

May we invite your attention to a technical error in the bill. We believe that it is the intention to repeal subsection (d) of section 5 of the act of July 16, 1914 (38 Stat. 508), as amended by section 16(a) of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 810-811).

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that, from the standpoint of the administration's program, there is no objection to the submission of this report to your committee.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN L. MOORE, *Administrator.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
August 7, 1961.

HON. WILLIAM L. DAWSON,
*Chairman, Committee on Government Operations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: With reference to your letter of July 12 concerning the desire of the Budget Bureau to repeal subsection D of section 16 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, advise that the Committee on Appropriations would offer no objection to such a proposal providing that the information would be made available through special tabulations and justifications as set forth in the Budget Bureau's letter of July 1, 1961.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely,

CLARENCE CANNON, *Chairman.*

C

Union Calendar No. 628

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 10613

[Report No. 1486]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 8, 1962

Mr. DAWSON introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Government Operations

MARCH 23, 1962

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union
and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To eliminate the requirements for certain detailed estimates
in the annual budgets.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That subsection (d) of section 5 of the Act of July 16, 1914,
4 as amended by section 16 of the Administrative Expenses
5 Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 78 (d)) is repealed.

Union Calendar No. 628

87TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 10613

[Report No. 1486]

A BILL

To eliminate the requirements for certain de-
tailed estimates in the annual budgets.

By Mr. DAWSON

MARCH 8, 1962

Referred to the Committee on Government Operations

MARCH 23, 1962

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

April 2, 1962

HOUSE

17. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported (on Mar. 30) H. R. 11038, the second supplemental appropriation bill, 1962 (H. Rept. 1548), which includes items for ARS, AMS, and Forest Service (see table at end of this Digest for a summary of these items). The bill also includes \$25,000,000 for disaster relief assistance to States and local governments, \$17,000,000 for U. S. participation in the New York World's Fair, \$18,000 for salaries and expenses of the Delaware River Basin Commission, \$5,000,000 additional capital for the GSA general supply fund to provide for increased sales, and \$85,000,000 increased capital for the revolving fund of the Small Business Administration.

Conferees were appointed on H. R. 10526, the Treasury-Post Office Department and Executive Office of the President appropriation bill (p. 5060). Senate conferees have already been appointed.

Received from the President an amendment to the budget for 1963 involving an increase of \$6 million for the civil functions of the Department of the Army (H. Doc. 378). p. 5160

Received from the President amendments to the budget for 1963 involving a net decrease of \$265,000 for civil functions of the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army (H. Doc. 379). p. 5160

18. FARM PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that the Subcommittee on Dairy and Poultry of the Agriculture Committee "ordered reported favorably to the full committee title III /on marketing orders/ (amended), of H. R. 10010, the general farm bill. Also ordered reported subtitle C /on dairy/ (amended), of title IV, without recommendation." p. D235

19. LIVESTOCK DISEASES. Passed under suspension of the rules S. 860, to grant the Secretary of Agriculture additional authority to provide greater protection against the introduction and dissemination of diseases of livestock and poultry. pp. 5121-4

20. PERISHABLE COMMODITIES. Passed under suspension of the rules S. 1037, to amend the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act regarding fees, oral hearings, and relicensing. pp. 5124-6

21. SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM. At the request of Rep. Ford, passed over without prejudice H. R. 8962, to revise the formula for apportioning cash assistance funds among the States under the National School Lunch Act. p. 5061

22. FORESTRY. Passed with an amendment H. R. 9822, to provide that lands within a national forest acquired under section 8 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C. 315g), may be added to the national forest. p. 5061

23. WILDLIFE. Passed as reported H. J. Res. 489, to provide protection for the golden eagle. pp. 5062-6

24. HONEYBEES. Passed without amendment H. R. 8050, to prohibit the importation of all honeybees of the genus *Apis* in the adult stage except for research purposes by this Department or as the Secretary shall determine. p. 5078

25. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. At the request of Rep. Gross, passed over without prejudice H. R. 2049, to provide that the National Bureau of Standards shall conduct a program of investigation, research, and survey to determine the practicability of the adoption by the U. S. of the metric system of weights and measures. p. 5061

26. LOANS. Passed as reported H. R. 946, to extend to oyster planters the benefits of the provisions of the present law which provides for production disaster loans for farmers and stockmen. pp. 5078-9
27. FOREIGN TRADE. On objection of Rep. Curtis, Mo., passed over H. R. 10788, to amend section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956 to authorize the President to extend import-export controls to non-participants in multilateral cotton textile agreements. pp. 5079-80
28. RESEARCH. At the request of Rep. Ford, passed over without prejudice H. R. 6984, to provide for a method of payment of indirect costs of research and development contracted by the Federal Government at universities, colleges, and other educational institutions. pp. 5080-1
29. BUDGETING. Passed without amendment H. R. 10613, to repeal subsection (d) of section 16 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 which requires detailed budget estimates for appropriations to be used for purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles or for purchase, maintenance, or operation of aircraft. p. 5081
30. PERSONNEL; TRANSPORTATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 10652, to provide a more reasonable allowance for transportation of house trailers or mobile dwellings by certain governmental officers and employees upon their transfer from one official station to another. p. 5081
31. BANKING. By a vote of 255 to 94, passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 10162, to amend the Bretton Woods Agreements Act to authorize the U. S. to participate in loans to the International Monetary Fund to strengthen the international monetary system. pp. 5086-99
32. RECREATION. Passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 1171, to increase the public benefits from the national fish and wildlife conservation areas through their incidental or secondary use for public recreation. pp. 5099-102
33. TERRITORIES. Passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 10062, to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa including extension of the provisions of the National School Lunch Act to Samoa, and authorizing the head of any Federal department to extend to American Samoa, without reimbursement, such scientific, technical, and other assistance under any program which it administers as, in the judgment of the Governor, will promote the welfare of American Samoa (pp. 5127-8). The committee report includes the following statement regarding costs: "The bill provides for no increase in authorized appropriations. The amount of aid which may be requested under section 1 of the bill is limited to \$150,000 a year ... Other items in the bill will be charged to regular departmental appropriations as need occurs."
34. EDUCATION. The Education and Labor Committee reported without amendment H. R. 10896, the proposed Adult Basic Education Act of 1962 (H. Rept. 1551) p. 5161

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

35. FOREIGN CURRENCIES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Findley stating that "an \$86 million assist to the U. S. gold problem is possible as the result of new Public Law 480 agreements which utilize a new feature of the law." pp. A2509-10

limitation applies only to grants. Many people are shifting away from the grant approach and using the contract approach, because there is no limitation on the contracts. This whole proposition is under investigation by the Committee on Government Operations. I am in favor of that investigation. I think it will bring out a great deal of information which will have a bearing on the handling of these matters.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. The information that we already have is that 6.6 percent was too much.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, it is obvious that there is a great deal of interest and some controversy in this area and bearing this situation in mind, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

ELIMINATING REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN DETAILED ESTIMATES IN ANNUAL BUDGETS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 10613) to eliminate the requirements for certain detailed estimates in the annual budgets.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I note in the report that this bill is for the purpose of eliminating from the President's annual budget certain detailed data on the purchase, hire and use of passenger motor vehicles. I also note in the report on page 2 where it is stated that there will be a reduction in printing of about 25 pages. On page 6, if I can read correctly, it says it will be a reduction of five pages. I wonder which it is?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. We were told it would be 25 pages in the President's budget report. However, they will have to notify the Committee on Appropriations and give them a detailed list; 25 pages is the amount we were told.

Mr. GROSS. Let me ask the gentleman this question. Is the Cadillac brigade listed in the 5 or 25 pages? Are the chauffeur-driven Cadillacs and the person to whom they are assigned, listed?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. In this 25 pages, as you well know, are listed all of the cars the various agencies purchase. Instead of putting it into the budget, it is being put in the report given to the Committee on Appropriations and any Member of Congress who wants it.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman still has not answered my question. Is the Cadillac brigade listed by car and whether it is chauffeur driven and to whom it is assigned? Could we get that information; can the gentleman tell me?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. This particular 25 pages, I understand, lists the cars and the agencies that they were purchased for.

Mr. GROSS. But not to whom the cars are assigned; is that correct?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I do not believe that is in the present budget.

Mr. GROSS. I wonder if the gentleman's committee can be helpful, since this report is to be made available to Members, in finding out to whom the Cadillacs and the Lincoln Continentals and the Chrysler Imperials are assigned, and whether they are chauffeur driven? This brigade is growing by leaps and bounds. I find it more and more difficult in driving to work to make my way through the Cadillac brigade. I would appreciate any information I can get.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I do not think this has anything to do with getting the names of the chauffeurs.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (d) of section 5 of the Act of July 16, 1914, as amended by section 16 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 78(d)) is repealed.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING MORE REASONABLE ALLOWANCE FOR TRANSPORTATION OF HOUSE TRAILERS OR MOBILE DWELLINGS BY CERTAIN GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 10652) to amend the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 to provide a more reasonable allowance for transportation of house trailers or mobile dwellings by certain governmental officers and employees upon their transfer from one official station to another.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the last sentence of subsection (b) of the first section of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 73b-1) is amended by striking out "to a reasonable allowance, not to exceed 20 cents per mile, in lieu of such transportation" and inserting in lieu thereof, "in lieu of the transportation to which he would otherwise be entitled under subsection (a) of this section, to a reasonable allowance, not to exceed 20 cents per mile for transportation of the house trailer or mobile dwelling if such trailer or dwelling is transported by such officer or employee, or, if such trailer or dwelling is not so transported by such officer or employee, to commercial transportation of the house trailer or mobile dwelling, at Government expense, or reimbursement to such officer or employee therefor, including the payment of necessary tolls, charges, and permit fees, except that no payment under this sentence shall exceed the maximum payment to which such officer or employee would otherwise be entitled under this section for transportation and temporary storage of his household goods and personal effects in connection with this transfer".

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VOLUNTARY OVERSEAS AID WEEK

The Clerk called the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 61) requesting the President to designate the week of March 25, 1962, as "Voluntary Overseas Aid Week."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the Senate concurrent resolution?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I simply want to comment that this is the first legislation that I can remember that has come to the floor of the House since I have been a Member of this body, dealing with foreign aid or having to do with aid to foreigners that has not called for millions or billions of dollars. I am delighted that we are making this record here today. I believe it is the first bill that does not call for a huge appropriation for foreigners.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the Senate concurrent resolution?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

Whereas United States voluntary agencies have participated actively in international social and economic development efforts in many countries; and

Whereas the Government of the United States and its people have endorsed and supported the efforts of these agencies to provide varied types of assistance over a large area of the world; and

Whereas the people-to-people concept of assistance typified in the programs of these agencies is a reflection of American goodwill and our belief in human dignity and the democratic way of life; and

Whereas it is the declared policy of the Congress to encourage the continued contribution of these agencies in the less developed countries through their various programs of technical assistance and relief: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that people-to-people programs administered by nonprofit voluntary agencies registered with the Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid evidence our friendship for peoples in other lands.

The President of the United States is requested to issue a proclamation designating the week of March 25, 1962, as Voluntary Overseas Aid Week.

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, strike the "Whereas" clauses. On page 2, line 7, strike "March 25, 1962", and insert "April 9, 1962".

Amend the title to read as follows: "Requesting the President to Designate the Week of April 9, 1962, as Voluntary Overseas Aid Week."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VALIDATION OF PAYMENT OF CERTAIN ALLOWANCES, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 10195) to validate payments of certain special

station per diem allowances and certain basic allowances for quarters made in good faith to commissioned officers of the Public Health Service.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, here is another of these bills correcting someone's mistake. I want to find out exactly who is responsible. It seems that some 60 people are going to get a windfall to the tune of an average of about \$600 each. I wonder if some member of the committee which handled this bill could tell me who was responsible for making this mistake?

Mr. LANE. I would like to answer the gentleman's inquiry by stating that of course the Department followed the procedure that has been carried on for a good many years, as I understand, and just continued where payments had been made until these new quarters were built. This, after all, validates these special per diem allowances for quarters and basic allowance for quarters on Indian Health facilities, and this legislation, as the gentleman well knows, was recommended to us by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

As the gentleman from Iowa says, it relieves a group of 67 Public Health officers of repayment of money they received as allowance for quarters in the way it had been followed down through the years but which some clerk who wrote the report declared to be improper because new quarters had been provided.

This bill recommends this procedure. The Bureau of Accounts has declared that the overpayments were invalid. All this happened back a few years ago. The amount, as is explained in the report is \$40,562. We have only been able to collect about \$2,000 of this amount from these Public Health officers. It was felt that to relieve them of this payment would help to build up the morale of these Public Health officers who for the most part are working in Alaska and other remote areas.

Mr. GROSS. I have followed the gentleman's statement. I read all that in the report. He still is not coming anywhere close to answering my question. Will the gentleman tell us who made this mistake and what is being done about it?

Mr. LANE. I am sorry to say to the gentleman that we do not know who made the mistake.

Mr. GROSS. Did you not ask? Did you not have hearings? Did you not seek to find out who made the mistake?

Mr. LANE. We did not have hearings. It came to us in the form of an executive communication.

Mr. GROSS. Is this the way you treat all executive communications? Just take them for what they appear to be on the surface or on paper?

Mr. LANE. No; I may say to the gentleman that on many, many occasions we hold hearings, of course. But in this one particular case because of the fact that the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare felt these men should be relieved of this payment we have gone along. As I say, these men for the most part are employed in these remote areas.

Mr. GROSS. I may say to the gentleman that I do not want any group of

people, Public Health officers, or others to profit personally from mistakes made at the expense of the taxpayers of this country. This type of thing is costing the taxpayers thousands, hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions of dollars every year. I think you ought to bring these people in here and find out who is responsible for making the mistake in the first instance. It is high time someone began to take an interest in this Government and its operations.

I now yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. FORD. I am somewhat surprised that the Committee on the Judiciary seemed to be so anxious to help the Public Health Service out of this predicament. Why should these people be relieved of their indebtedness any more than the sailor, the airman, or the soldier whom some paymaster overpays? If this bill passes, these Public Health Service men are given relief but the many others in the Armed Forces are hounded to death.

Mr. LIBONATI. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. If the gentleman from Michigan has finished his statement.

Mr. LIBONATI. I understand he has.

Mr. FORD. I want to say right here and now that I intend to ask that this bill be passed over without prejudice. There seems to be an inequality of treatment. As soon as this Department comes in and asks for relief for its employees because of an error by the Department, there is some affirmative legislative action taken, but if there is a poor single individual who is confronted with the problem of repayment through no fault of his own, he gets no consideration whatsoever. I am sick and tired of the various departments being bailed out; and as far as I am concerned, this legislation can rest on the Consent Calendar for a long time.

Mr. LIBONATI. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. LIBONATI. Unfortunately, in this specific instance there were no accommodations in Alaska that could be used for the ordinary purposes, so they were placed in lesser accommodations. The costs there are significantly higher than in other places. These men were placed under better conditions, with private families in some instances, and naturally the costs increased. I think the gentleman should withdraw his objection.

Mr. FORD. There is a basic question here, which is the failure of somebody in the administration of the Public Health Service to realize overpayments were being made.

Mr. LIBONATI. But we should not penalize the officers who had to take these accommodations as they were provided.

Mr. FORD. Then the question asked is pertinent, Who was responsible and what happened to him?

Mr. LIBONATI. I will say the Department itself through the disbursing officer.

Mr. FORD. Let us find out who the disbursing officer is.

Mr. LIBONATI. That would not give the gentleman the right to object to a bill which is for the purpose of providing equity in a case.

By this action, the gentleman from Michigan prejudices the interests of U.S. health officers who were ordered to Alaska by assignment of the Public Health Service, whereat housing and living conditions unbeknown to them was either inadequate as to normal accommodations, or the costs were in excess of the statutory limit of the remuneration allowed to them under the statutes, which were insufficient to meet these costs. The Health Administration approved the added costs under these emergency conditions. And now you refuse to permit these added costs to be waived against their personal accounts and assumed by the Government. Your objection prevents the committee from dealing equitably in this matter and charge this added expense, where it belongs, to our Government.

Mr. FORD. Let us take one thing at a time.

Mr. LIBONATI. It is easy for the gentleman to object. It is difficult for us to understand that after receiving testimony in executive session and passing favorably on this bill for presentation on the floor and have the gentleman take an economic position that is not a popular one in accordance with the disposition of similar legislation in the past.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, let me say just this: These people are Public Health officers and they went from quarters for which they were paying rental into rent-free quarters. It is hard for me to believe anyone could go from quarters for which they paid rent into quarters on which there was no rental and not know it. This is pretty hard for me to understand. This I would like cleared up before I vote for this bill.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. CELLER. I would like to clarify the record and say this specifically to the gentleman from Michigan, that the Committee on the Judiciary has had numerous bills whereby we have forgiven debts of this character. This is not discriminatory legislation in favor of the employees of this particular division. We have done this many times.

Mr. GROSS. Let me ask the gentleman this question: Who is responsible for this overpayment?

Mr. LANE. I have already answered that. There is nothing that we have in our record to show that. As I have already stated, it went on and on. It had previously been done for a good many years. I want to answer the gentleman by saying that they paid rent. The question was presented to officers occupying the new quarters, and they prescribed the difference between the rental charges paid and the basic allowance for the quarters received as valid payments.

Mr. CELLER. In other words, there was a difference, and that is the reason

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10613

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 3, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Government Operations

AN ACT

To eliminate the requirements for certain detailed estimates
in the annual budgets.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That subsection (d) of section 5 of the Act of July 16, 1914,
4 as amended by section 16 of the Administrative Expenses
5 Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 78 (d)) is repealed.

Passed the House of Representatives April 2, 1962.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

87TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 10613

AN ACT

To eliminate the requirements for certain de-
tailed estimates in the annual budgets.

APRIL 3, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Government Operations

Sept 28, 1962

forestry research by providing grants and other assistance for forestry research to land-grant colleges and universities or agricultural experiment stations, was passed as reported on Sept. 25, and passed the bill without amendment. (pp. 20021-3) This bill will now be sent to the President. Rejected the committee amendments which would have made all colleges and universities offering graduate training in the sciences basic to forestry and having forestry schools eligible for grants under the bill without regard to whether they are State supported. (p. 20023)

13. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. A subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee approved for full committee consideration with amendments this bill, H. R. 12580. p. D907
14. BUDGETING. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment H.R. 10613, to repeal subsection (d) of Sec. 16 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 which requires detailed budget estimates for appropriations to be used for purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles or for purchase, maintenance, or operation of aircraft (S. Rept. 2184). p. 19997
15. PERSONNEL. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment H.R. 10652, to provide a more reasonable allowance for transportation of house trailers or mobile dwellings by certain governmental officers and employees upon their transfer from one official station to another (S. Rept. 2185). p. 19997
Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 12180, to extend until July 1, 1964, the existing provisions of law permitting the free importation of personal and household effects brought into the U. S. under Government orders. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 20082
16. MINERALS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 1696, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a survey of federally-owned lands for the purpose of locating strategic minerals (S. Rept. 2188). p. 19997
17. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. Passed as reported this bill, H. R. 12276. Conferees were appointed. pp. 20025-78
18. DRUGS. Conferees were appointed on S. 1552, the proposed Drug Industry Act of 1962. House conferees have already been appointed. pp. 20078-82
19. WILDERNESS PRESERVATION. Sen. Humphrey defended the wilderness preservation bill as passed by the Senate and urged the House to take action on the measure this session of Congress. pp. 20097-9
20. RECLAMATION. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 1060, to authorize the construction of the Oroville-Tonasket unit of the Okanogan-Similkameen division, Chief Joseph Dam project, Wash. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 20085-6
21. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Jackson defended the provisions of S. 3153, to define the primary marketing area of the Bonneville Power Administration, as passed by the Senate Aug. 8. pp. 20086-8
22. PEACE CORPS. Sen. Humphrey commended the work of the Peace Corps on its first anniversary. pp. 20094-7
23. FOREIGN AID. The Rules and Administration Committee reported a resolution authorizing the printing as a Senate document a study, "United States Private

Foreign Aid Programs." p. 19997

24. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield stated that the foreign aid appropriation bill will be considered next Mon., Oct. 1, following by consideration of the State-Justice-Commerce appropriation bill, the public works appropriation bill, and the roads bill, and that the conference report on the tax bill will probably be considered Wed., and the supplemental appropriation bill will probably be considered on Thurs. pp. 20011-3

SENATE - Sept. 29

25. PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 12900. pp. 20114, 20115, 20118-43, 20149, 20156, 20168-237
26. STATE-COMMERCE-JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. Sen. Smathers submitted notice that he will move to suspend the rules on this bill, H. R. 12580, for the purpose of proposing amendments to it. pp. 20102-9
27. FOREIGN AID APPROPRIATION BILL, 1963. Sens. Smathers and Hayden submitted notices that they will move to suspend the rules on this bill, H. R. 13175, for the purpose of proposing amendments to it. p. 20109
28. WATER POLLUTION. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. R. 10617, providing that the U. S. district courts shall have jurisdiction of certain cases involving pollution of interstate river systems, and providing for the venue thereof (S. Rept. 2211). p. 20102
29. EDUCATION. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported with amendment S. 3477, to promote the security and welfare of the people of the U. S. by providing for a program to assist the several states in further developing their programs of general university extension education (S. Rept. 2204). p. 20102
30. PERSONNEL. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments H. R. 8140, to strengthen the criminal laws relating to bribery, graft, and conflicts of interest (S. Rept. 2213). p. 20102
Passed without amendment H. R. 10652, to amend the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 to provide a more reasonable allowance for transportation of house trailers or mobile dwellings by certain governmental officers and employees upon their transfer from one official station to another so as to provide that the employee may be reimbursed the actual cost of moving the trailer if it is moved by a commercial firm or his agency contracts to move it. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 20153
31. MINERALS. Passed as reported H. R. 11049, to provide for the relief of certain oil and gas lessees under the Mineral Leasing Act. pp. 20149-51
32. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Passed without amendment H. R. 11378, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 so as to permit donations of surplus property to schools for the mentally retarded, schools for the physically handicapped, educational television stations, and public libraries. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 20153-4
33. ADJOURNED until Mon. Oct. 1. p. 20237

Calendar No. 2146

87TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE

{
REPORT
No. 2184

ELIMINATING THE REQUIREMENT FOR CERTAIN ESTIMATES IN THE ANNUAL BUDGETS

SEPTEMBER 28, 1962.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McCLELLAN, from the Committee on Government Operations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 10613]

The Committee on Government Operations, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 10613) to eliminate the requirements for certain detailed estimates in the annual budgets, having considered the same, report favorably thereon, without amendment, and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

This bill would repeal section 5(d) of the act of July 16, 1914 (38 Stat. 508), as amended by section 16(a) of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 810; 5 U.S.C. 78(d)), which requires the Bureau of the Budget to include in the annual budget detailed statistics on the procurement, rental, use, and disposal of passenger motor vehicles and airplanes. This proposal would not relieve the executive branch of the Government from preparing and submitting this data to the Congress, but would eliminate the statutory requirement that such information be summarized in a prescribed form and printed in the budget document.

The Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives, for whom the tables are prepared, have interposed no objection to the enactment of this measure, as the Bureau of the Budget has assured these committees that the information will continue to be made available in the individual agency justifications.

GENERAL STATEMENT

The House Committee on Government Operations (H. Rept. 1486) sets forth the following background and justifications for the proposed legislation which is made a part of this report:

For many years Congress has required that the annual budget contain detailed information on passenger vehicles on a Government-wide basis. The most recent reenactment was in the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946. The applicable provision reads as follows (5 U.S.C. 78(d)):

"In the budgets for the fiscal year 1948 and subsequent fiscal years there shall be submitted in detail estimates for such necessary appropriations as are intended to be used for purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles or for purchase, maintenance, or operation of aircraft, specifying the sums required, the public purposes for which said conveyances are intended, the number of currently owned conveyances to be continued in use, and the officials or employees by whom all of such conveyances are to be used."

In submitting the proposed legislation, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget stated:

"The primary use of this detailed information seems to be by the Appropriations Committees in their consideration of individual appropriation items involving the procurement or rental of passenger automobiles and airplanes. We believe the needs of the committees can be better served by providing such detail as may be needed on motor vehicles and aircraft in agency justifications and in special Bureau of the Budget tabulations which can be modified from time to time to meet the specific needs of the committees rather than provide limited data in the printed budget. This change will also reduce, by about 25 pages, the material printed as a part of the budget, with accompanying savings in staff time and printing costs."

The chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House advised us concerning his committee's views on the bill as follows:

"With reference to your letter of July 12 concerning the desire of the Budget Bureau to repeal subsection D of section 16 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, advise that the Committee on Appropriations would offer no objection to such a proposal providing that the information would be made available through special tabulations and justifications as set forth in the Budget Bureau's letter of July 1, 1961."

The committee approves this bill primarily as an economy device since it does appear that the data in question is not widely used.

The chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations wrote the chairman of this committee under date of May 4, 1962, as follows:

HON. JOHN L. McCLELLAN,
Chairman, Committee on Government Operations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to your letter dated May 1, 1962, with reference to H.R. 10613, which repeals the requirement that detailed data on the purchase and hire of passenger automobiles and airplanes be submitted in the annual budget.

This is to advise you that no objection would be interposed to this bill. The committee has been assured by the Bureau of the Budget, and it is reiterated in the House report you forwarded with your letter, that the information would continue to be made available each year to the committee in the individual agency justifications.

Yours very sincerely,

CARL HAYDEN, *Chairman.*

The reports which are covered by this bill are found in part IV of the appendix of the budget document for 1963, pages 1125 through 1151.

The committee concurs in the views expressed by the Bureau of the Budget and believes that laws or parts of laws requiring the submission of certain reports to Congress, which have outlived their usefulness, should be repealed. This committee has reported several bills with similar objectives in recent years; the last one (S. 899) was approved as Public Law 86-533, on June 29, 1960. The repeal of such laws made possible considerable saving in time and money, and has permitted the elimination of much unproductive work. The staff has attempted to obtain estimates of the amount that may be saved by repealing section 78(d) of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, and was advised that about \$2,000 a year in direct printing costs will be effected should this bill be enacted into law. No figures are available on other savings which may result through the elimination of work required to prepare the printed material.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection 4 of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (matter omitted enclosed in brackets, new matter printed in italics, existing law in which no change is reported shown in roman):

SECTION 5 OF THE ACT OF JULY 16, 1914 (38 STAT. 508; 5 U.S.C. 78(d)).

* * * * *

SEC. 5. (a) Unless specifically authorized by the appropriation concerned or other law, no appropriation shall be expended to purchase or hire passenger motor vehicles for any branch of the Government other than those for the use of the President of the United States, the secretaries to the President, or the heads of the executive departments enumerated in 5 U.S.C. 1.

4 ELIMINATE REQUIREMENT FOR CERTAIN BUDGET ESTIMATES

(b) Excepting appropriations for the Military and Naval Establishments, no appropriation shall be available for the purchase, maintenance, or operation of any aircraft unless specific authority for the purchase, maintenance, or operation thereof has been or is provided in such appropriation.

(c) Unless otherwise specifically provided, no appropriation available for any department shall be expended—

(1) to purchase any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of busses, ambulances, and station wagons), at a cost, completely equipped for operation, and including the value of any vehicle exchanged, in excess of the maximum price therefor, if any, established pursuant to law by a Government agency and in no event more than such amount as may be specified in an appropriation or other Act, which shall be in addition to the amount required for transportation;

(2) for the maintenance, operation, and repair of any Government-owned passenger motor vehicle or aircraft not used exclusively for official purposes; and "official purposes" shall not include the transportation of officers and employees between their domiciles and places of employment, except in cases of medical officers on out-patient medical service and except in cases of officers and employees engaged in field work the character of whose duties makes such transportation necessary and then only as to such latter cases when the same is approved by the head of the department concerned. Any officer or employee of the Government who willfully uses or authorizes the use of any Government-owned passenger motor vehicle or aircraft, or of any passenger motor vehicle or aircraft leased by the Government, for other than official purposes or otherwise violates the provisions of this paragraph shall be suspended from duty by the head of the department concerned, without compensation, for not less than one month, and shall be suspended for a longer period or summarily removed from office if circumstances warrant. The limitations of this paragraph shall not apply to any motor vehicles or aircraft for official use of the President, the heads of the executive departments enumerated in 5 U.S.C. 1, ambassadors, ministers, *chargés d'affaires*, and other principal diplomatic and consular officials.

[(d) In the budgets for the fiscal year 1948 and subsequent fiscal years there shall be submitted in detail estimates for such necessary appropriations as are intended to be used for purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles or for purchase, maintenance, or operation of aircraft, specifying the sums required, the public purposes for which said conveyances are intended, the number of currently owned conveyances to be continued in use, and the officials or employees by whom all of such conveyances are to be used.]

(c) The acquisition of aircraft or passenger motor vehicles by any agency by transfer from another department of the Government shall be considered as a purchase within the meaning hereof.

AGENCY COMMENTS

The enactment of this bill was recommended by the Bureau of the Budget and approved by the General Services Administration and the Veterans' Administration. The reports received from these departments and agencies are contained herein and made a part of this report.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., April 19, 1962.

HON. JOHN L. McCLELLAN,
Chairman, Committee on Government Operations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Your letter of April 6, 1962, requests the Bureau's comments on H.R. 10613, a bill to eliminate the requirements for certain detailed estimates in the annual budgets. As Mr. Bell explained in his letter of July 1, 1961, to the President of the Senate, this legislation was proposed to eliminate the requirement for printing detailed data on passenger motor vehicles and aircraft in the budget each year.

The provision being recommended for repeal first appeared in an appropriation act for 1914 to provide data for the Appropriations Committees at the time when motor vehicles were beginning to replace horse-drawn vehicles. The detailed information seems to have been used almost exclusively by the Appropriations Committees in their considerations of individual appropriation items involving the procurement or rental of passenger automobiles and airplanes.

We believe that needs of the committees can be better served by providing such detail as may be needed in agency justifications and in special Bureau of the Budget tabulations. Such special reports can be modified from time to time as may be necessary to provide the committees with the current type of data they might need. For example, the past 2 years the Bureau of the Budget has prepared a special tabulation which provided the committees with much more specific data than has been provided by the limited data in the printed budget. Not only should this change improve the value of the data available to the Appropriations Committees, but it will also reduce, by about 25 pages, the material printed as a part of the budget with accompanying savings in staff time and printing costs. Nothing in the bill will affect in any way other requirements of law relating to passenger motor vehicles and aircraft.

Inasmuch as the detailed data recommended for elimination appears to be not very useful, nor currently used to any appreciable extent, we hope that the Congress will consider the bill favorably so that the change may take effect in the preparation of the next budget.

Sincerely yours,

PHILLIP S. HUGHES,
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D.C., April 18, 1962.

HON. JOHN L. McCLELLAN,
Chairman, Committee on Government Operations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Further reference is made to your letter of April 6, 1962, requesting the views of the General Services Administration on H.R. 10613, a bill to eliminate the requirements for certain detailed estimates in the annual budgets.

The purpose of the bill is to repeal subsection (d) of section 5 of the act of July 16, 1914, as amended by section 16 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 which requires agencies to submit detailed estimates for necessary appropriations which are intended to be used for the purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles or for purchase, maintenance, or operation of aircraft, specifying the sum required, the public purposes for which said conveyances are intended, the number of currently owned conveyances to be continued in use, and the officials or employees by whom all of such conveyances are to be used.

The elimination of the subject schedules, largely statistical in nature, will contribute toward reducing the physical dimensions of the Budget of the United States and the cost of its printing without sacrificing essential elements of control. Congressional control over the purchase of passenger-carrying motor vehicles will continue to be provided by the requirement of title 5, United States Code, section 78(a), that specific authorization be obtained prior to purchase.

Enactment of this legislation is favored by the General Services Administration. The bill, if enacted, would not affect the budgetary requirements of the General Services Administration.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that, from the standpoint of the administration's program, there is no objection to the submission of this report to your committee.

Sincerely yours,

BERNARD L. BOUTIN,
Administrator.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION,
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C., May 4, 1962.

HON. JOHN L. McCLELLAN,
Chairman, Committee on Government Operations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This refers to your request for a report by the Veterans' Administration on H.R. 10613, 87th Congress, an act to eliminate the requirements for certain detailed estimates in the annual budgets.

The purpose of the bill, which was requested by the Bureau of the Budget in its letter of July 1, 1961, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, is to eliminate from the President's annual budget certain detailed data on the purchase, hire, and use of passenger motor vehicles or operation of aircraft.

The report of the House Committee on Government Operations dated March 23, 1962 (H. Rept. 1486, 87th Cong.), indicates that the data to be eliminated from the printed budget would be included in agency justifications and in special tabulations furnished annually to the Senate and House Appropriations Committees.

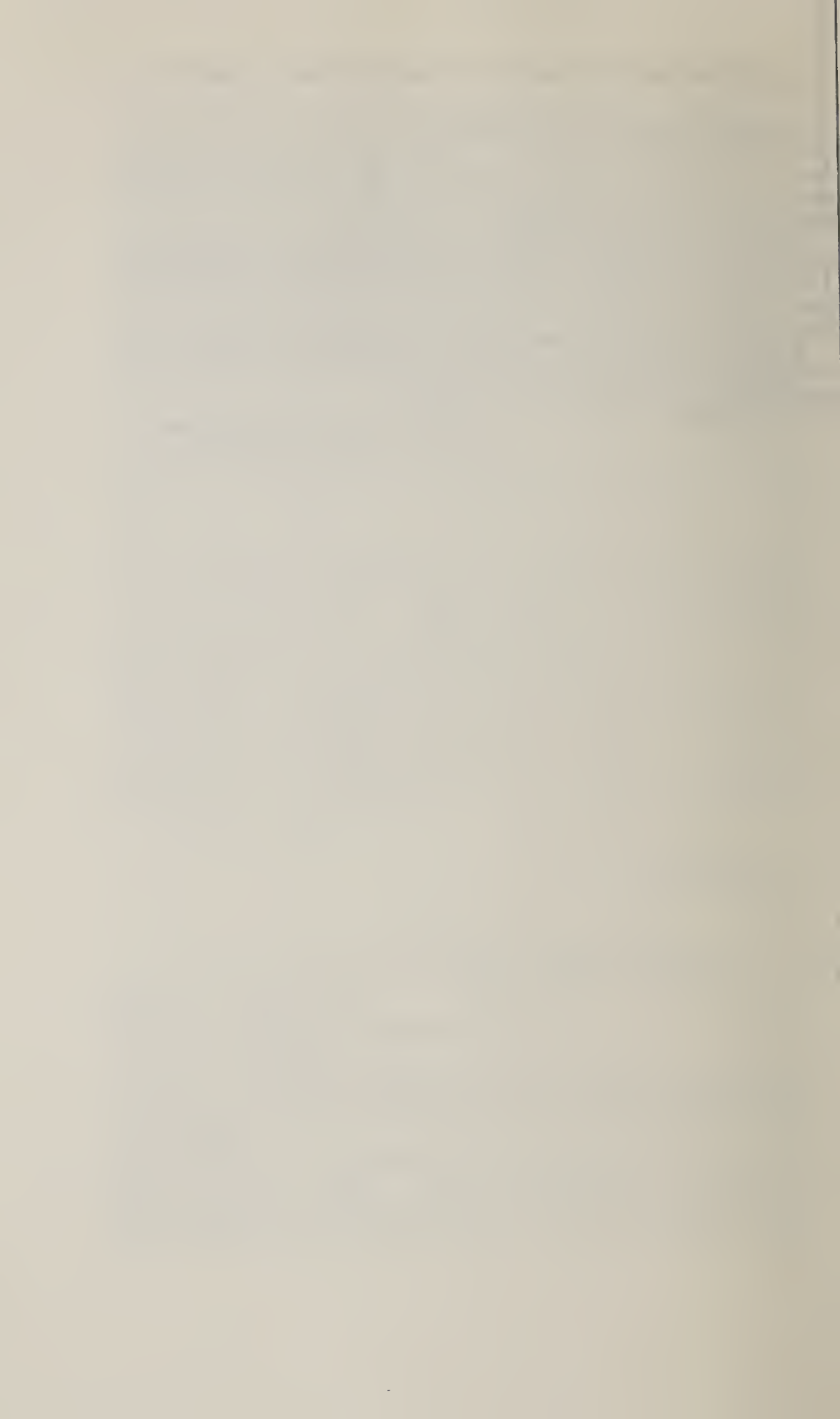
Inasmuch as we would still have to prepare and furnish this data, enactment of H.R. 10613 would not affect our budgetary requirements. It would, however, serve to reduce the number of pages in the President's budget and we, therefore, recommend its favorable consideration by your committee.

We were advised by the Bureau of the Budget that there was no objection from the standpoint of this administration's program to the presentation of this report to the committee.

Sincerely,

J. S. GLEASON, Jr., *Administrator.*

○



Calendar No. 2146

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 10613

[Report No. 2184]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 3, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Government Operations

SEPTEMBER 28, 1962

Reported by Mr. McCLELLAN, without amendment

AN ACT

To eliminate the requirements for certain detailed estimates
in the annual budgets.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That subsection (d) of section 5 of the Act of July 16, 1914,
4 as amended by section 16 of the Administrative Expenses
5 Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 78 (d)) is repealed.

Passed the House of Representatives April 2, 1962.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

Calendar No. 2146

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 10613

[Report No. 2184]

AN ACT

To eliminate the requirements for certain de-
tailed estimates in the annual budgets.

APRIL 3, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Government Operations

SEPTEMBER 28, 1962

Reported without amendment

11. CENSUS REPORTS. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment S. 3631, to preserve the confidential nature of copies of reports filed with the Bureau of the Census on a confidential basis (S. Rept. 2218). p. 20245

12. BUDGETING. Passed without amendment H. R. 10613, to repeal subsection (d) of Sec. 16 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 which requires detailed budget estimates for appropriations to be used for purchase or hire of passenger motor vehicles or for purchase, maintenance, or operation of aircraft. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 20249

13. LATIN AMERICA. Sen. Morse inserted an address by the president of the Inter-American Development Bank, "Latin America: Economic Integration and Political Reintegration," pp. 20330-3

HOUSE

14. WHEAT. By a vote of 255 to 60, passed under suspension of the rules H.R. 13241, to amend Sec. 309 of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962 to provide that a farm marketing quota on the 1963 crop shall be applicable to any farm on which acreage of wheat exceeds the smaller of 15 acres or highest number of acres planted to wheat on the farm in calendar years 1959, 1960, 1961 or 1963 (instead of 1959, 1960, or 1961) (pp. 20403-10). The Agriculture Committee earlier reported this bill without amendment (H. Rept. 2497) (p. 20443).

The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 13188, to amend the 1963 wheat provisions of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962 to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to make adjustments in yields of wheat to reflect any increases in yields as the result of the adoption of the improvement of an irrigation system. (The adjusted yields can be used in determining diversion payments of the first 20% reduction in wheat acreage and in determining the normal production of the 1963 acreage for purposes of price support payments.) (H. Rept. 2505). p. 20443

15. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Cooley inserted a descriptive summary of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962. pp. 20410-2

Rep. Hoeven criticized the farm legislation enacted during the 87th Congress and said, "The only thing that this administration offers is controls and more controls." pp. 20439-41

16. ANIMAL DISEASE. Passed without amendment S. 3120, to grant the Secretary of Agriculture additional authority to permit the interstate movement of certain diseased livestock and poultry. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 20352

17. RICE. Passed without amendment S. 3152, to provide for the nutritional enrichment and sanitary packaging of rice prior to its distribution under certain Federal programs, including the national school lunch program. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 20352

18. LANDS. Passed without amendment H. R. 11111, to amend the Act of October 4, 1961, authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to sell and convey certain forest lands in Iowa so as to provide that such sale shall be subject to the condition that the property be used for public purposes. p. 20352

19. CROP INSURANCE. At the request of Rep. Abernethy, passed over without prejudice S. 2859, to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended, in order to

increase from 100 to 150 the number of new counties in which crop insurance may be offered each year. p. 20352

20. SCHOOL LUNCH. House and Senate conferees were appointed on H. R. 11665, to revise the formula for apportioning cash assistance funds among the States under the National School Lunch Act. pp. 20349, 20299
Passed without amendment S. J. Re. 211, providing for the establishment of an annual National School Lunch Week. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 20350
21. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported H. R. 13290, making supplemental appropriations for 1963 (H. Rept. 2507) (p. 20443). Permission was granted to bring this bill up any time on Wednesday or thereafter. p. 20345
Conferees were appointed on H. R. 12276, the District of Columbia appropriation bill for 1963. Senate conferees have already been appointed. p. 20345
22. MINERALS. Concurred in the Senate amendment to H. R. 11049, to provide for the relief of certain oil and gas lessees under the Mineral Leasing Act. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 20349
23. CENSUS. Passed without amendment H. R. 11950, to provide for taking of the economic census one year earlier starting in 1968. p. 20351
The Rules Committee reported a rule for the consideration of H. R. 10569, to amend title 13, U.S.C., to preserve the confidential nature of copies of information filed with the Bureau of the Census on a confidential basis. pp. 20396, 20443
24. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment S. Con. Res. 53, favoring travel by legislative and Government employees on U. S. air flag carriers. p. 20351
By a vote of 309 to 19, passed ^{under} suspension of the rules H. R. 5698, to extend the apportionment requirement in the Civil Service Act of January 16, 1883, to temporary summer employment. pp. 20376-96
25. QUARANTINE. Passed without amendment H. R. 683, to authorize the Donna-Rio Bravo Bridge Company to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Rio Grande near Donna, Texas. p. 20351
26. MIGRATORY BIRDS. Passed with amendment S. 3504, to authorize the appropriation of \$7500 for expenses of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission. p. 20353
27. PAY BILL. By a vote of 327 to 22, passed under suspension of the rules a resolution sending H. R. 7927, the postal increase and pay bill, to conference, House and Senate conferees were appointed. pp. 20365-72, 20292
28. FISHERIES. Passed without amendment S. 3431, to consent to the amendment of the Pacific Marine Fisheries Compact and to participation of certain additional States in such compact. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 20353-4
Agreed to the conference report on S. 901, the proposed Oceanographic Act of 1962. pp. 20412-3
The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee reported with amendment H. R. 9547, to amend the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 with regard to the import for sale within the U. S. of salmon taken on the high seas of the North Pacific Ocean (H. Rept. 2498). p. 20443

ments, as determined by the Secretary, out of appropriations available for the construction of the Navajo unit, Colorado River storage project.

(d) Persons whose grazing permits, licenses, or leases on the public lands conveyed to the tribe are canceled because of such conveyance shall be compensated in accordance with the standard prescribed by the Act of July 9, 1942, as amended (43 U.S.C. 315a), out of appropriations available for the construction of the Navajo unit, Colorado River storage project.

(e) The public lands conveyed to the tribe shall be a part of the Southern Ute Indian Reservation and shall be subject to the laws and regulations applicable to other tribal lands in that reservation.

(f) The tribal lands conveyed to the United States shall no longer be "Indian country" within the meaning of section 1151 of title 18 of the United States Code. They shall have the status of public lands withdrawn for administration pursuant to the Federal reclamation laws, and they shall be subject to all laws and regulations governing the use and disposition of public lands in that status.

(g) In any right-of-way granted by the United States for a railroad over the tribal lands conveyed to the United States, the Secretary shall provide the Southern Ute Indians, at such points as he determines to be reasonable, the privilege of crossing such right-of-way.

(h) The tribal lands conveyed to the United States shall not be utilized for public recreational facilities without the approval of the Southern Ute Tribal Council.

(i) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to abridge any fishing rights that are vested in the Indians.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I understand that the bill merely involves the exchange of lands of approximately equal value, and, therefore, there is no violation of the Morse formula.

Mr. MANSFIELD. That is my understanding.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

ELIMINATION OF REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN DETAILED ESTIMATES IN ANNUAL BUDGETS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 2146, House bill 10613, to eliminate the requirements for certain detailed estimates in the annual budgets.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

There being no objection, the bill (H.R. 10613) to eliminate the requirements for certain detailed estimates in the annual budgets was considered, ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

NEED FOR COMPREHENSIVE REVISION OF IMMIGRATION LAWS

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, during these waning days of the 87th Congress, I am disappointed to see that

no action will be taken at this session on a comprehensive revision of our immigration laws.

I think it unfortunate that many of us will have to return to our home States, this fall, and report that Congress has failed to act in this important area. This report will be deeply disappointing to many American citizens who have been anxiously waiting to be reunited with their families and relatives. It also leave a shameful blemish on the record of the administration, which in its 1960 campaign platform, advocated extensive reform of our immigration statutes.

The enactment of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, 10 years ago, represented a step forward in our immigration policy. However, the act contained certain inequities; and little meaningful action has been taken by Congress to correct them. All that has been added is a limited patchwork of minor modifications and the periodic enactment of the special, short-term immigration and refugee legislation that has been required. Although Congress did pass a somewhat restricted immigration measure last session, the Alien Orphan Act, it did not correct the basic faults in our immigration laws; our outmoded quota system and the failure to come to grips with the refugee and escapee problem. I cosponsored S. 551 and S. 552, last session which would remedy these shortcomings; but no action has been initiated on these bills.

One of the underlying principles of our immigration policy is the preservation of the family unit. S. 551 would give meaning and reality to that concept, and would revamp and liberalize our immigration laws in four key areas.

First. It would base our immigration quotas on the 1960, rather than the 1920 census, thus reflecting the current pattern of the national origins of Americans, rather than the outmoded pattern of over 40 years ago. It would also provide for an increase in the annual immigration quota.

According to the 1960 census figures, one of every five residents of the United States is either foreign-born or native-born of mixed foreign and native parentage. More than 34 million persons are included in the Census Bureau's "foreign stock" category—nearly 10 million of them foreign born; and more than 24 million native born, but with at least one parent born abroad.

Many of these American citizens still have relatives whom they are anxious to have join them in the United States. Use of the 1920 census, rather than the 1960 census, as the basis for determining national quotas adds to the difficulty of many of these people in getting their relatives on a quota list. Establishing the 1960 census as the foundation for our immigration quotas is an important first step in formulating a more realistic immigration policy.

Second. S. 551 would permit the carry-over of unused quotas from one year to another, in proportions determined by the President. Experience has shown that almost one-third of the annual quota regularly goes unfilled. This sit-

uation is largely accounted for by the fact that such northern European countries as Great Britain and Ireland do not fully use their annual allotment. Meanwhile, thousands of anxious would-be Americans from limited-quota countries throughout the world are waiting on hopelessly long waiting lists for the opportunity to come to the United States.

Third. It would abolish the special discriminatory restrictions presently existing against persons coming from the "Asia-Pacific triangle." This discrimination not only is alien to our American ideals, but also mars our image as a country of opportunity, and supplies the Communists with harmful political propaganda.

Fourth. The measure would permit the admission of fourth-preference quota immigrants approved by the Attorney General prior to July 1, 1957, without reference to quota. This group would consist of thousands of brothers, sisters, and married sons or daughters of U.S. citizens, including their accompanying spouses and children.

Closely related to our immigration policy is the refugee-escapee problem. In the face of world tensions and political oppression, attention is focusing once again on this area. We cannot afford to have a person risk flight from behind the Iron Curtain or other dictatorial government, only to find that the free world will provide no haven for him. Such a situation would end in complete disillusionment with democracy, and would threaten the preservation of our democratic principles.

S. 552 would help refugees, displaced persons, and escapees fleeing from various forms of tyranny and persecution, by authorizing the issuance of 40,000 special nonquota immigrant visas to these persons. This is a modest figure, when considered in the light of the great number of people throughout the world who already have fled from their native countries, for various reasons, and are now seeking refuge in the United States.

We must remember that our immigration policy constitutes an essential part of our diplomacy. If we are to accept leadership responsibilities in the world's struggle for peace and freedom, we must adjust our immigration laws to the condition of the world today and tomorrow and to our place and role in that world. Our hands must not be tied to outmoded and inequitable immigration policies. We are capable of absorbing more newcomers than is permitted under present statutes; and we should do so.

Modernization of our immigration system will demonstrate to other nations, especially to the new and underdeveloped countries with whom we wish to maintain good relationships, our sincerity and responsibility. Failure to act would in the long run result in a weakening of our foreign relations and a decline in our domestic, economic, and social well-being.

Mr. President, America owes a great deal to its immigrants. They have helped shape our politics, economics, and culture. Many are now playing a key role in our scientific and national defense efforts. An important service can

be performed by reuniting long-separated American families with their children and relatives abroad, many of whom are enduring severe economic hardship, and by helping others yearning to begin a new way of life in our land of opportunity. I can think of nothing more gratifying than brightening the lives of these thousands of American families and helping the homeless and oppressed, through a revamping of our immigration laws.

Therefore, I hope we shall return to the next session prepared to modernize our restrictive immigration system and to establish an equitable and realistic program consistent with our heritage of respect for freedom and individual dignity.

PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S STATEMENT ON THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI SITUATION

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the history of our Republic is replete with outstanding examples in which our national leaders have risen to noteworthy heights of greatness. In my opinion, my great grandchildren will thus read the great chapter of our history which was written last night in the form of the historic speech by the President of the United States. In my judgment in that speech President Kennedy rose to superlative heights of greatness. As I sat before my television and listened to the President, who is dedicated to the cause of government by law, my spine tingled with the thrill which each of us occasionally experiences when he is deeply moved. The President made an unanswerable plea for a rededication by all people in the United States, in all States, including Mississippi, to government by law, instead of government by men or by mob.

Mr. President, I appreciate the solemnity of the critical, historic hour through which we are passing. I hope we will all remember that the Union is stronger than prejudice; the Union is stronger than racial dissension; the Union is stronger than resort to mob action.

I cannot speak for the President; but many of us saw him on television when he made his historic speech. Although we knew we were listening to a dedicated statesman determined to preserve all the symbolism of the American flag, we also knew we were listening to a sad man who probably experienced the same quality of sadness that historians tell us Lincoln experienced when finally he was moved to issue the Emancipation Proclamation.

I am among those who are firm in the conviction that all the people of this Nation—North, South, East, and West—will, upon reflection, recognize in the sanctum of their conscience that in America the hour has come when we must write the end to any attempt to insist upon segmentizing the Constitution of the United States, by denying first-class citizenship and full constitutional rights to some of the citizens of our country because of the color of their skins.

According to the press ticker tape stories I read a few moments ago, there

are some who are saying that the action taken in Mississippi should not have been taken. They are claiming that more time should have been allowed. Yet the question must be raised, Why allow more than 90 years in order to give assurance of first-class citizenship and full constitutional rights for all American citizens?

In my judgment, the fact that a crisis exists today in Oxford, Miss., is all the more reason why the decisions of the courts were long overdue. The resort to mob action is all the more reason why the meaning of those decisions, as the President presented so ably last night, must be enforced.

I am satisfied that the overwhelming majority of the people of the South including those who disapprove—as undoubtedly many of them do—of the policy in regard to integration, recognize that in this troubled world today we must give to all the world an example of the meaning of government by law, for America is now on trial in all the areas of the world where the overwhelming majority of the people are nonwhite. Let us remember that in the world the number of colored people exceeds by many times the number of whites. Let us also remember the fact that in international conference after international conference our delegates have represented that we stand for freedom and all it symbolizes. Mr. President, I do not know of any greater foundation-stone of freedom than government by law.

Undoubtedly our enemies in the world will try to make propaganda capital for themselves out of this crisis. But I am convinced that, with the help of the South, we will move forward to a stronger republic than we had before the Supreme Court's historic education decision of 1954 and the decisions of the courts in the University of Mississippi case.

I think it is regrettable that misguided, emotionally aroused people, who lost their sense of judgment, have engaged, and apparently still are engaging, in manifestations of rioting in connection with these court decisions and the action of the President to enforce them.

I think it is too bad, if the press reports are correct, that an ex-general of the United States was one of the leaders of mob action in Oxford, Miss., last night. The ticker tape speaks for itself. If it is true that former General Walker sought to lead students in forceful violent action against representatives of the law, causing bloodshed in Mississippi, I think all legal action within the law that is available should be taken against him on charges of inciting an insurrection.

If he has been quoted correctly on the ticker tape within the past hour, he did attempt to lead an insurrection against the American flag standing in all of its glory behind the Presiding Officer's chair. As an ex-Army officer his conduct is all the more reprehensible.

However, in a spirit of charity and human understanding, I say perhaps he is a mentally sick man. But if he is a sick man, he ought to be committed for his sickness and medically treated for

it. He should not be allowed to be at large, seeking to lead the youth of this country into the kind of insurrection against the U.S. Government which the ticker tape seems to indicate was attempted last night.

As I close these comments, I do not ask for agreement, but I plead for understanding on the part of all who are involved in the integration crisis. The time has come when we must recognize that the walls of institutions of higher learning in this country will not crumble if we admit to the study of knowledge within them all of our citizens who are qualified on the basis of educational background.

I hope that out of the Mississippi incident will come, at long last, the recognition that we have entered an era in American history in which no longer can government by law tolerate the denial of first class citizenship to all our citizens.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, I am in complete accord with the fine presentation made by the great senior Senator from Oregon in the magnificent statement he has just made.

THE TRAGEDY OF MISSISSIPPI

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, Americans generally must have experienced a great feeling of pride when they listened to President Kennedy's address to the people of the Nation Sunday night at 10 o'clock. This was one of the finest addresses ever made by an American statesman. It will be regarded as one of the great historic addresses since the birth of our Nation. His somber yet temperate statement was conciliatory in character, yet firm in his demand that the Federal law must be obeyed. He pleaded earnestly for unity on the part of all Americans. He did not speak solely to those of us from the North. He spoke to all Americans, reminding those who listened and saw him on television that every American is free to disagree with the law of the land as enacted by the Congress or as interpreted by the Supreme Court, but that no Americans are free to defy it. If and when there is force and defiance, as there has been in Oxford, Miss., that it is tantamount to rebellion against our country.

Very unfortunately, a correspondent of a London newspaper and for France Presse, Paul Guihard, was killed by some rioting Redneck or Ku Kluxer.

Furthermore, it is unfortunate that so many were wounded, including Paul Crider of the Associated Press, who was hit in the back by a shotgun blast; and television cameraman Gordon Yoder, who was dragged from his auto and pummeled and kicked by cowardly rioters. The list is a long one, including Dan McCoy of Newsweek, who was slugged and then kicked while on the ground.

Without a doubt, university students have played a minor part in the affray compared to ignorant thugs who never had much of an education themselves and now seek to deny the right to an education to a fellow American.

Our Chief Executive deserves commendation on the part of all Americans



Public Law 87-774
87th Congress, H. R. 10613
October 9, 1962

An Act

76 STAT. 775.

To eliminate the requirements for certain detailed estimates in the annual budgets.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (d) of section 5 of the Act of July 16, 1914, as amended by section 16 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 (5 U.S.C. 78(d)) is repealed.

60 Stat. 810.
Repeal.

Approved October 9, 1962.

